

WHOLE NO. 9473.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

## IMPORTANT RUMOR FROM THE ARMY.

## The New Military Department of Ohio.

## Major General Wright Appointed to the Command.

## PROPOSED CHANGES IN NEW ORLEANS.

## WAR GAZETTE.

## OFFICIAL.

Inspection of Cavalry Recruits.  
GENERAL ORDERS—No. 104.  
WASHINGTON, August 16, 1862.

The inspection of all cavalry forces, preparatory to their being mustered into the service of the United States, shall hereafter comprise, in addition to the usual personal examination, a test of horsemanship, to be made under the direction of the mustering officer, and no person shall be mustered into the cavalry service who does not exhibit good horsemanship and a practical knowledge of the ordinary care and treatment of horses.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

R. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

## Dissemination of the Army.

## GENERAL ORDERS—No. 104.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1862.

Major General H. G. Wright, having tendered his resignation while under charges for "drunkenness on duty," disobedience of orders, and conduct prejudicial to good and military discipline, by direction of the President, hereby discontinue the service, to take effect August 11, 1862.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

R. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

## Leave of Absence to Officers Receiving Advanced Appointments—The Oath of Allegiance and Parole—Regulations Relative to Sources of Enemy's Property.

## GENERAL ORDERS—No. 107.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1862.

First—Officers of the regular army will, as a general rule, receive leave of absence to accept the rank of colonel in volunteer regiments, but not lower grades than commissioned officers and privates will be discharged on receiving commissions in volunteer regiments.

Second—The oath of allegiance will not be administered to any person against his own will. It must in all cases be a voluntary act on his part, nor will any compulsion of honor be received; but such taken and parole given to avoid arrest, detention, imprisonment or suspension, are voluntary of free acts, and cannot be regarded as compulsion. All persons guilty of violating such oaths or parole will be punished according to the laws or usages of war.

Third—The laws of the United States and the general laws of war authorize in certain cases the seizure and conversion of private property for the subsistence, transportation and other uses of the army; but this must be distinguished from pillage, and the taking of property for public purposes is very different from its conversion to private use. All property legally taken from the enemy, or from the inhabitants in the enemy's country, is to be considered public property, and must be used and accounted for as such. The fifty-second article of our constitution authorizes severe punishments for the seizure of property of the enemy, or who shall permit, the seizure or misappropriation of any such public property. The penalty in the main whether the offense be committed on our own or in the enemy's territory.

Fourth—All property, public or private, taken from the enemy must be inventoried and accounted for. If the property taken be claimed as private, receipts must be given to such claimants or their agents. Officers will be held strictly accountable for all property taken by them or by their authority, and must be returned for the same as any other public property.

Fifth—When foraging parties are sent out for provisions or other stores, the commanding officer of such party will be held accountable for the conduct of his command, and will make a true report of all property taken.

Sixth—No officer or soldier will, without authority, leave his colors or rank, or private property or other valuables for the purpose of any such acts as are punishable with death, and an officer who permits them to be equally as guilty as the actual pilferers.

Seventh—Commanding officers of armies and corps will be held responsible for the execution of these orders in their respective commands.

By command of Major General HALLACK,

General-in-Chief of the Army.

D. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

## Establishment of the New Department of the Ohio.

## GENERAL ORDERS—No. 112.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1862.

First—The Department of the Ohio, hereby created, will comprise the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky east of the Tennessee river, and including Cumberland Gap, and the troops operating in the vicinity.

Second—Major General H. G. Wright is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

C. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

## MAJOR GENERAL HORATIO G. WRIGHT.

Major General Horatio G. Wright, recently appointed to command the new military department of the Ohio, is a native of Connecticut. He entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet from that State in 1837, and graduated in that institution in June, 1841. The following month he was appointed second lieutenant in the corps of engineers. He was detailed as acting assistant professor of engineering in the Military Academy from January, 1844 to August, 1845, and was professor from July, 1846 to July, 1847. He was appointed first lieutenant in February, 1848; major August 6, 1850; and brigadier general of volunteers September 3, 1861. At the sitting out of the expedition to Fort Royal, South Carolina, General Wright commanded the Second brigade of Sherman's division. Prior to the sailing of the expedition from Annapolis, he devoted his whole time in getting his command in a state of efficiency, displaying a zeal and knowledge of military affairs that created confidence among his officers and an equal degree among the rank and file. He commanded the military portion of the expedition to Fernandina, Fla., and on the occupancy of the place was placed in command of a military district, having his headquarters in that city. His great executive ability, rigidity of discipline, and his gentlemanly and accomplished, were for him the source of all with whom his official position brought him in contact. He subsequently commanded a brigade in the unsuccessful battle at John Island, S. C. He returned with his brigade a few weeks ago from Fort Royal, in order to operate with General McClellan's army. The widely extending of the military lines of the West involved the necessity of creating a new military department, comprising a portion of General Bull's district, and to the command of this new department General Wright has been called. The new commander brings with him the prestige of a high military reputation and an executive officer of no ordinary ability.

## Order of General Casey in Reference to Seizures of Property.

## GENERAL ORDERS—No. 22.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1862.

First—The attention of the troops of this command is called to the following Article of War, No. 84—All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters and on their march, and wherever they come in contact with the people, to be courteous and respectful.

Second—Officers, either in walks of trees, parks, warrens, fish ponds, houses or gardens, cornfields, meadows of mowens, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatever belonging to the inhabitants of the United States, unless by order of the commanding officer in chief of the army, the United States, shall (besides such penalties as they are liable to by law) be punished according to the nature and degree of the offense, by the judgment of a regimental or general court martial.

Third—The recent Presidential order, directing the seizure of the enemy's property in an orderly manner, in no degree modifies the meaning of the foregoing Article of War, but is directly in accordance therewith. Marauding, indiscriminate pillage, and acts of violence towards unarmed men, women and children, are as unworthy the character of Union soldiers as injurious to the noble cause he defends. Such practices, such destruction of personal honor and military discipline, are strictly forbidden.

Fourth—The enforcement of the foregoing Article of War is particularly enjoined on regimental commanders. By order of Brigadier General SILAS CASEY.

R. WALTER BERRY, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

## GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1862.

I have heard a report of great importance from the army. What it is I am not at liberty to state, but I am led to believe that some movement of the highest consequence has taken place. I will send the particulars as soon as I feel authorized to do so.

## IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN REFERENCE TO NEW ORLEANS.

We are informed, and have every reason to credit the report, that General Butler will be recalled from the Department of the Gulf and that General Dix will take his place there, with his headquarters at New Orleans, and that he will be assisted in the administration of the local affairs of Louisiana with Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as Provisional Military Governor of the State. General Butler, since he undertook, about the 1st of May last, the government of the city of New Orleans, as Provisional Military Dictator, has done an incredible amount of work in behalf of law and order; and has been as far successful in bringing order out of chaos and submission out of rebellion; that it is believed the city and the State may now be submitted to a new stringent administration. Accordingly General Dix, who was so successful in his quiet and conciliatory policy in Baltimore (after General Butler had purged the city of its rebel sympathizers), will, it is believed, prove again the right man in the right place at the right time; and that Reverdy Johnson, a Maryland slaveholder, as Provisional Governor of Louisiana, will soon visit over that people completely to the side of the Union, as their only ark of safety. As for General Butler, it is believed that a new field will be found somewhere for the exercise of his active, positive and decisive method of dealing with intractable rebels; but whether he will next be charged with the duty of clearing the track for law and order in Mobile, or Savannah, or Charleston, remains to be revealed.

## COMMANDER W. D. PORTER, THE ANNIBAL.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1862.

The destruction of the rebel ironclad, the Commander William D. Porter is warmly commended in official quarters, and the service thus rendered, will be suitably acknowledged. This officer was among the sufferers by the action of the Navy Reeling Reel, which was subsequently recaptured. Last year he was deprived of his command, owing to a charge of dereliction, but was promptly restored on his showing that the allegation was predicated on forged letters. By his gallantry on the Mississippi river he has vindicated his character against all unjust aspersions.

## LETTERS OF THE ORLEANS PRISONERS TO GENERAL McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1862.

It is asserted that General McClellan has received by the late mail a letter signed by the Count of Paris and the Duke of Orleans, expressive of the friendship and esteem of the prisoners for the Union army, and of the interest they take in the triumph of the Union cause. They state that since their arrival in London, on the 21st of July last, they have been surrounded by a crowd of visitors anxious to obtain information on the state of affairs in America, the interest of which supersedes that of all other political questions in Europe at the present time. They state also that their uncle, Prince de Joinville, has written a pamphlet on General McClellan's military operations in Virginia, from the time he took command of the Potomac Army down to the seven days' battle before Richmond. That pamphlet is first intended for the French market; but, as the French government does not allow any work written by the members of the Orleans family to circulate in France, he will combine himself for the publication of the present work, to England and Germany. The prisoners are in excellent health and spirits, and send their compliments to all their comrades of the army, for the success of which they express the most earnest wishes.

## MICHIGAN OFFICERS UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1862.

The following appointments under the tax law have been made for Michigan—First District—L. G. Berry, of Adrian, Collector; Joshua R. Bennett, of Adrian, Assessor. Second District—Allen H. Morrison, of St. Joseph, Collector; Elijah H. House, of Paw Paw, Assessor. Third District—J. A. Mayhew, of Albion, Collector; Whitney Jones, of Lansing, Assessor. Fourth District—Arthur B. Turner, of Grand Rapids, Collector; Alonzo Sessions, of Iowa, Assessor. Fifth District—Giles Hubbard, of Mount Clemens, Collector; Luther Stanley, of Burlington, Assessor. Sixth District—Samuel L. Warren, of Flint, Collector; Townsend North, of Vassar, Assessor.

## TENDER OF SERVICES TO GOVERNMENT BY A VETERAN OF THE WAR OF 1812.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1862.

Colonel H. H. Armstrong, the son of John Armstrong, Secretary of War under President Madison, and one of the heroes of the war of 1812, now seventy years of age, has come to Washington to tender to the government the services of himself and two sons in the present emergency. He is a warm veteran, but is willing to spend the last hours of his life to give his aid to the maintenance of the Union and the constitution.

## APPOINTMENTS OF MIDSHIPMEN BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1862.

The President, in accordance with the law, has appointed the following named midshipmen, he being authorized to select two from the District of Columbia, ten at large, and twenty yearly, to be selected from boys enlisted in the navy.

At Large—W. F. Hall, of the District of Columbia; Albert F. Robinson, of New York; Lyman G. Spaulding, of New Hampshire; Thomas G. Welles, of Connecticut; Edmund M. Smith, of Maryland; Downs I. Wilson, of the District of Columbia; John E. Pillsbury, of Massachusetts; Lewis W. Frost, of Massachusetts; Edward Luzzo Anney, of Massachusetts; Robert —, of Illinois.

Enlisted Boys Appointed—Thomas S. Flood, William Coates, Frederick M. Wais.

## APPOINTMENTS OF GENERALS.

The following is a list of appointments of major and brigadier generals lately made by the President.

Brigadier General H. G. Wright, of the United States Engineers, to be a Major General.

Col. Michael Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth New York Militia, to be a Brigadier General.

Col. Orlando M. Wilcox, of the Second Michigan Volunteers, to be a Brigadier General.

Brigadier General G. W. Cullum, not confirmed by the Senate by an accidental omission, is reappointed to be a Brigadier General.

## THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT SMALL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1862.

The first delivery of postage currency was made yesterday in exchange for coin. Parties offering coin in exchange will have the preference at the Treasury Department.

## OFFICERS ORDERED TO MUSTERING SERVICE.

Captain Thomas Henderson, of the Sixth United States Infantry, and Capt. F. H. Bates, of the Fourth United States Infantry, have been ordered to report to the former at Harrisburg, Pa., and the latter at New York, to assist in mustering troops into the United States service.

## SICK AND WOUNDED FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

A large number of sick and wounded soldiers from the Army of Virginia were to-day brought to hospitals in Washington and vicinity.

## THE COMMANDER OF THE WASHINGTON FORTIFICATIONS.

Brigadier General J. D. Darnall has been assigned to the command of the fortifications around Washington and the troops garrisoned for their defense.

## MOVEMENTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA.

## Grand March of McClellan's Army.

## The Troops Arrive in Safety at Yorktown.

## DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1862.

A great number of steamships, steamboats and schooners are now in this harbor, loaded with disabled soldiers, and military stores; also camp equipage, tents, &c., from Harrison's Landing, and apparently awaiting orders.

The Harrison's Landing and base made their regular trips up to yesterday, when they were halted.

Nothing has been heard from General McClellan's army to-day; but last evening they were successfully crossing the Chickahominy, on route to Williamsburg, where his advance had arrived, and last night their baggage train was passing through Yorktown towards Fortress Monroe.

## The March of McClellan's Army.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 17, 1862.

The Army Ready to March—The Plans of the March—The Policy of the Troops—The Start—The Arrival at Charles City Court House—Sketch of the Place—We Pass On—The March—The Descent of the Country—Sketch of the Route—The Arrival at the Chickahominy—The Potomac Bridge—We Cross the River and Push Onward—The Proceedings—The Contrabands in Trouble—Arrival of a Rebel at Yorktown, &c., &c.

By Wednesday night all requisite arrangements were completed and the army ready to march at short notice at any time. Nearly all the sick had been embarked, and the rest could be disposed of in an hour's time. In the afternoon it became known that Gen. McClellan had gone down the river for some purpose connected with the anxiously expected movement, and it was reported and generally believed that upon his return marching orders would be issued. The line of march to be taken would be indicated and the army would move forward, with the division which existed as to our destination was rather uncertain to us who had to make the journey, as it might be in the dark, not knowing what enemies we were to meet or what battles had to be fought before we were extricated from our unpleasant situation. The weather continued to be quite cool and comfortable, and much better for marching than any which had prevailed for two or three weeks previously.

Thursday morning was pleasant and comfortable, and nothing of particular interest transpired during the day until in the afternoon, when Gen. McClellan returned, and it was soon rumored about that the long looked for time had arrived, and that the army would commence moving in a few hours.

The destination was to be Williamsburg in the first instance. It was believed that the army would move by three roads, in order to get through more rapidly and to be better prepared to meet any attack which the rebels should see fit to make upon our columns. By some means the general plan intended to be pursued had become known (as events proved), probably it not having been deemed necessary to maintain such perfect secrecy in regard to them as had hitherto been done.

At about six o'clock in the evening orders were issued to the regiments and batteries comprising General Porter's corps to prepare to move immediately. These orders were received with cheers by the soldiers, who were rejoiced at the termination of their suspense and the prospect of a change of locality. Many of them also believed that the very last that was to be an advance towards Richmond.

The march was to be commenced at five o'clock, and the reduction of the rebel capital. They would not believe that after so many marches and the expenditure of so many lives, and so much time, labor and money, the campaign was to be abandoned and the peninsula allowed to relapse to rebel rule again. They could not realize the fact that the proud Army of the Potomac, which three months before had commenced its march with such high and noble hopes and aspirations, with full ranks and joyous hearts, to wipe out the damning record of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, was now, with decimated ranks and disheartened spirits, about to retreat to its steps and return without having accomplished its purpose. It was true that the army had fought well and stood by their general through good report and evil report—through the Yorktowns, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Haverhill, and the Seven Days' battles, and that they had gloried in their countless courage and valor, and bravely so fearlessly displayed, often against superior and sometimes overwhelming numbers; and now, that all was to be abandoned and a retrograde movement was to be made, they utterly refused to credit. Soon all was bustle and excitement in the camps; the tents were struck and the wagons packed very rapidly. So perfectly had everything been prepared that it took but a comparatively short time to have everything in readiness. By nine o'clock most of the regiments were all ready and waiting for marching orders, and by ten all the preparations were made. The division of General Sykes, which was to lead the advance, commenced its march about half past one. This was followed by Gen. Sigel's and Gen. McClellan's divisions.

It was nearly three o'clock on Friday morning before all were fairly started on the march. The night was romantic and interesting as the long files of soldiers moved out of the intrenchments at the front and into the Charles City road, their bayonets glittering in the moonlight as they moved silently along. Suppressed congratulations were exchanged that we were at length actually leaving the contracted lines, which we had held for so long, and that we were about to enter upon a new campaign, and that we were about to enter upon a new campaign, and that we were about to enter upon a new campaign.

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